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SEP 28 1964

Crop Production

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Release:
May 10, 1963
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MAY 1, 1963

Winter Wheat production is estimated at 885 million bushels, down 5 percent from the April 1 forecast, 11 percent below the 1957-61 average but 8 percent above last year.

Hay Stocks on farms May 1, totaled 23 million tons, 28 percent more than a year earlier and 5 percent above average.

Peach production in 9 southern States is estimated at 17.6 million bushels, 18 percent more than last year and 13 percent above average.

Orange production, (1962-63 season) is estimated at 103 million boxes, one-fourth below the 1961-62 crop and 16 percent below average.

Grapefruit production at 35 million boxes, is down 19 percent from both last year and the average.

Late Spring Potato crop is estimated at 23.4 million hundredweight, 8 percent above 1962 but 8 percent lower than average.

Milk production for April is estimated at 11.1 billion pounds, 1 percent down from last year but slightly larger than the average.

Egg production at 5.7 billion eggs in April, was about the same as April 1962 and the April average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service

CrPr 2-2 (5-63)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C.

Crop and year	PERCENT ^{1/} NOT HARVESTED FOR GRAIN	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST (1,000 acres)	YIELD PER HARV. ACRE (bushels)	PRO- DUCTION (1,000 bu.)
WINTER WHEAT				
Average 1957-61	8.7	38,590	25.7	997,730
1962	13.2	33,482	24.4	816,379
1963 (Indicated May 1):	17.3	34,659	25.5	884,519

^{1/} Percent of seeded acreage.

Crop	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	Indicated May 1, 1963
	Percent	Percent	Percent			
Rye	88	88	83	---	---	---
Hay	87	86	83	---	---	---
Pasture	85	83	78	---	---	---
Peaches ^{1/} (1 000 bu.)	---	---	---	^{2/} 15,611	^{2/} 14,930	17,565
Maple sirup (1,000 gal.)	---	---	---	1,374	1,446	1,145

^{1/} 9 Southern States.

^{2/} Includes some quantities not harvested.

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

Crop	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	Percent: 1,000	Percent: 1,000	Percent: 1,000
	^{1/} : tons	^{1/} : tons	^{1/} : tons
All hay	18.9 21,934	15.4 18,014	19.0 22,974

^{1/} Percent of previous year's crop.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1960	1961	Indicated
	1956-60			1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges	122,757	116,635	138,095	103,045
Grapefruit	42,658	43,300	42,910	34,600
Lemons	16,582	14,340	16,740	12,000

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	ACREAGE			YIELD PER			PRODUCTION		
	HARVESTED			HARVESTED ACRE					
	Average:	1962	Ind.	Average:	1962	Ind.	Average:	1962	Ind.
	1957-61:	1962	1963	1957-61:	1962	1963	1957-61:	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter ...	29.9	21.7	20.0	163.4	191.7	190.0	4,799	4,160	3,800
E.Spring..	28.4	24.4	28.2	143.9	140.7	171.5	4,076	3,433	4,836
L.Spring..	138.7	108.7	114.5	185.2	199.5	204.4	25,521	21,690	23,407
E.Summer:	101.1	87.2	86.4	136.6	144.7	June 10	13,772	12,620	June 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61			1957-61		
	Million	Million	Million	Millions	Millions	Millions
	pounds	pounds	pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
March	10,741	10,994	10,907	5,745	5,760	5,680
April	11,096	11,232	11,149	5,642	5,649	5,651
Jan.-Apr. Incl.	40,978	41,935	41,569	21,757	21,675	21,331

1/ Data for Alaska and Hawaii not available for inclusion in average.

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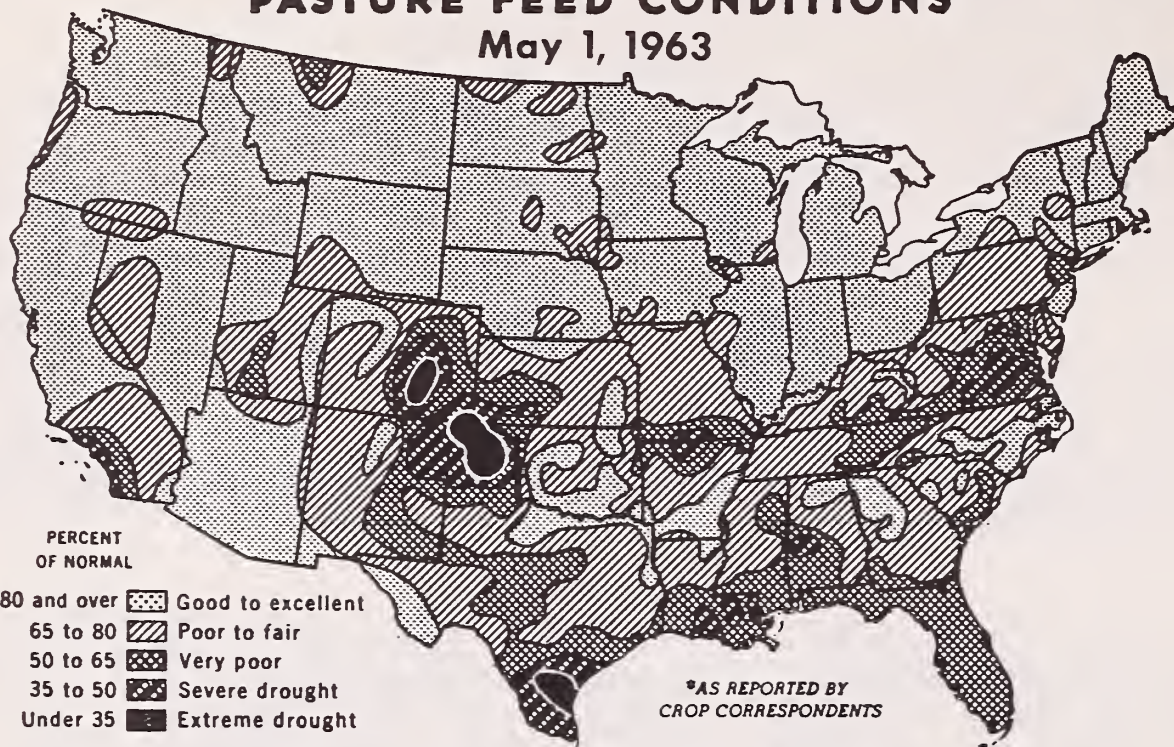
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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1963



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

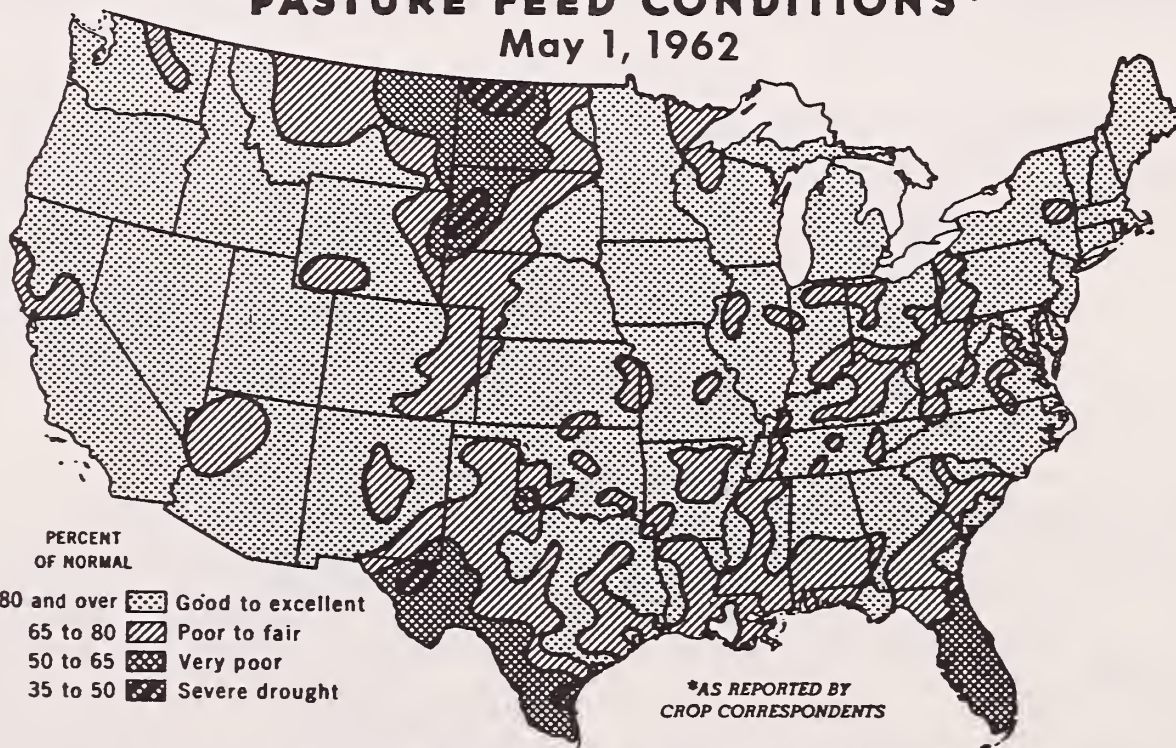
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 55-63 (5) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1962



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 28-62 (5) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1963

Spreading effects of dry weather lowered winter wheat prospects 5 percent during April, but the May 1 estimate of 885 million bushels is still 8 percent larger than last year's crop, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Field work and spring planting were generally ahead of normal on May 1. Southern peach prospects remained good, but winter cold and spring freezes reduced the Northern crop. Citrus production from the 1962 bloom was 26 percent smaller than the previous year. Hay stocks on May 1 were above average in spite of heavy winter feeding requirements. Early season prospects for hay and pasture crops were generally good in the North Central and Western areas but below normal in the South Central and North and South Atlantic States.

Winter Wheat Prospects Decline 5 Percent in April

Estimated production of the 1963 winter wheat crop declined 5 percent during April. Acreage abandonment was reported in the extremely dry area centering in southwestern Kansas, southeastern Colorado, and the Panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas. Yield prospects also dimmed in other areas as below normal April rainfall and cool temperatures late in the month limited growth. The indicated production of 885 million bushels is 8 percent more than the 1962 crop, but 11 percent less than average. The expected yield is 25.5 bushels per harvested acre compared with 24.4 for 1962 and the 1957-61 average of 25.7 bushels. Warm weather in early April speeded development especially in the Southern plains areas and wheat was a week to 10 days ahead of normal with early varieties in full head as far north as southern Kansas by May 1.

Southern Peach Prospects Good - Northern Crop Damaged

Prospective production for peaches in the 9 Southern Peach States is up 18 percent from last year. Winter freezes and spring frosts caused extensive damage in the North Central and some North Atlantic States. In California, cool wet weather during April hampered fruit development and, as of May 1, prospects for peaches, pears, plums, prunes and sweet cherries were less favorable than a year earlier. Although apples had not bloomed in all parts of the country by May 1, growers indicated that cold weather damage was less severe than that which occurred to peaches.

The 1962-63 citrus crop is 26 percent smaller than last year. Only 18 million boxes of oranges remained for harvest after May 1 compared with 49 million boxes picked after May 1, 1962. After June 1 nearly all oranges will come from California. About 90 percent of the grapefruit had been picked by May 1, leaving 3.2 million boxes for harvest after that date compared with 8.5 million boxes a year ago.

Spring Vegetable Output Up 4 Percent

Production of spring vegetables is expected to be 4 percent more than last year but about average. A record high production of spring sweet corn is in prospect. Other crops showing increases over last year are celery, onions and tomatoes while lettuce output is expected to equal a year earlier. Spring production of asparagus and cabbage is expected to be less than last year. Spring supplies of cantaloups are expected to be 5 percent less while the spring watermelon crop is about the same as a year ago. Prospective planted acreage of the 9 vegetable crops for commercial processing is 7 percent less than last year and 3 percent less than average.

Early Spring Potato Prospects Improve

The May 1 production estimate for early spring potatoes is 11 percent more than a month earlier as higher yields were indicated in the Hastings area of Florida. The 1963 early spring crop is now expected to be 41 percent larger than last year and 19 percent more than average. Indicated production of late spring potatoes is 8 percent above 1962 because of increases in both acreage and yield. The acreage of early summer potatoes for harvest this year is expected to be 1 percent less than last year and 15 percent smaller than average.

April Blows Hot -- Then Cold

Average temperatures for the month of April were generally above normal over most of the Nation eastward from the Rocky Mountains. However, monthly averages hide the variations of April temperatures. Warm air brought unusually high temperatures with some record breaking highs to most of the Central and Eastern States in early April. Plant growth and farming operations were accelerated only to be set back by late April chills. Cold air brought freezing temperatures as far south as North Carolina about mid-month and dipped even further south at the end of the month. Tender vegetation, tree fruit and strawberry bloom, and early emerging spring crops were damaged in many areas extending into the northern part of the Gulf States. In the Western States, temperatures remained below normal most of the month retarding plant growth and spring work.

Soil Moisture Lowered During April

Heavy inroads on available soil moisture were made by above normal temperatures, high winds, and rapid vegetative growth early in April. Scattered shower patterns brought relief to some areas but missed others. The most critical moisture shortage area centers in Southwestern Kansas, Eastern Colorado, and the Panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas. This area was dry at the end of March and received very little rainfall during April. Grain and other crops have been set back and some acreage abandoned in the driest areas. The Northern Plains States were better off with North Dakota reporting the best soil moisture conditions in ten years.

Surface soils in the Corn Belt were becoming dry but showers late in the month brought relief. However, April rainfall did little to build up subsoil reserves, which were low because of limited winter precipitation. Late April rains also brought welcome moisture to the Atlantic and South Central States with heavy storms from Central Texas to South Carolina saturating soils in the northern parts of the Gulf States. Some dry areas remained along the Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coastal areas north of the Carolinas. In the western States April rainfall brought above average moisture to most areas and postponed the threat of irrigation water shortages. Pacific Coastal areas suffered from excessive moisture with almost daily rains.

Small Grain Seeding Well Advanced

Above normal temperature and limited rainfall in early April put soils in good working condition. Seed bed preparation and planting of spring grains advanced rapidly and was well ahead of last year by the end of the month in spite of slowed progress late in April. Seeding of oats and barley was completed

about two weeks ahead of the previous year in Nebraska. In South Dakota, 90 percent of the spring wheat and oats had been seeded by May 1 compared to 85 percent for wheat and 75 percent for oats last year. In the Eastern Corn Belt, seeding of small grains in Ohio was reported to be virtually complete by May 1--about 5 days ahead of normal.

The sharpest advance from last year was evident in the States along the Canadian border with Minnesota reporting 65 percent of the spring wheat, 70 percent of the oats and 40 percent of the barley seeded by May 1. These percentages compare with 25 percent for spring wheat and oats and 10 percent for barley a year ago. Flax acreage seeded was also ahead of last year with 35 percent completed in Minnesota compared to 10 percent last year and the usual pattern of 15 percent by May 1.

Corn and Sorghum Planting Ahead of Last Year

Seed bed preparation for row crops was well advanced on May 1 as April brought more than the usual number of days suitable for work in the fields. An above average amount of plowing was accomplished last fall and, with good spring weather, farmers forged ahead rapidly. Progress was well ahead of average and was ahead of last year's advanced pace in some areas. Corn planting was starting from Nebraska eastward to Ohio at the end of April, while Kansas reported 36 percent in the ground compared with 20 percent a year earlier and the average of 13 percent. Some reports of delays in planting because of dry soils were received from eastern Kansas and Missouri but early May rains will speed progress in this area. Sorghum planting was also ahead of last year in the Southern Plains with nearly one-fourth of Oklahoma's acreage planted compared with about one-tenth last year. In Texas over 45 percent of the sorghum was planted compared with 42 percent on May 1 last year. Soybean planting has made little progress although some fields have been planted as far north as Missouri and southern Kansas.

Cotton Planting Speeded in Southeast

Planting of cotton was ahead of the usual pace in the central and eastern cotton producing States, but slightly later than usual in the West. Planting began about the first week of April in coastal areas of the Gulf States and made rapid progress. Over three-fourths of the acreage in the area from Alabama to South Carolina was planted by the end of April, compared with about one-half last year. Some fields in susceptible locations were nipped by frost at the end of the month along the northern edge of the eastern cotton area. About 45 percent of the Texas crop was planted by May 1 with seeding just starting in irrigated areas of the High Plains. Progress of the crop was favorable but the Coastal Bend and Valley areas were very dry. Cool weather held planting in New Mexico, Arizona, and California slightly behind last year but progress was near normal.

Good Progress with Tobacco, Peanuts, and Sugar Crops

Transplanting of tobacco plants surged ahead rapidly in April and progress was ahead of normal in the Georgia-South Carolina area. At the end of April frosts nipped some tobacco plants in North Carolina but they are expected to recover in most cases. In Virginia and Kentucky, farmers have had to water plant beds to keep plants alive. A scarcity of plants is threatened but it is too early to judge the availability of plants at setting time. Peanut planting also made good progress with a few fields planted in the Virginia-Carolina area by May 1.

Nearly two-thirds of the Georgia peanut acreage was seeded and about one-sixth of the Texas crop was in the ground. Sugar beet planting is finished in Ohio and nearly done in Colorado. Some early planted fields froze out in Wyoming and will be reseeded. In California, sugar beets were developing well except in areas where wet soils delayed planting. Maple sirup producers made 21 percent less sirup this year than last as the season opened late because of low temperatures and heavy snow and was halted early by a period of unseasonably warm weather.

Hay Stocks Above Average

May 1 hay stocks on the Nation's farms, of 23 million tons, were above last year and the average. Stocks were much above last year in the North Central and Western States following last year's large crop and relatively light feeding needs. In the North and South Atlantic and South Central States, hay stocks were low as the drought shortened 1962 hay crop was depleted by heavy feeding requirements from a severe winter and delayed development of forage crops this spring. The condition of hay crops for 1963 harvest averaged 3 percentage points under May 1 a year ago. Dry soils and cool temperatures retarded hay crops in the South Atlantic and South Central areas.

Pastures Poor in South and East

Pasture condition as reported on May 1 averaged 78 percent of normal for the Nation--5 percentage points below last year and the lowest May 1 condition since 1956. In most areas grasses grew slowly during April because of limited rainfall and below normal temperatures especially in the latter part of the month. Pastures were generally good in the North Central Region except for dry areas in Kansas and Missouri. The North Atlantic States reported below normal pastures on May 1 as temperatures and precipitation were each on the low side. In the South Atlantic States, moisture shortages hampered the recovery of pasture crops from the severe winter. Virginia reported the lowest May 1 pasture condition on record and Delaware the lowest since 1930. Poor to fair pastures were likewise reported over the South Central area. Pasture grasses were short because of slow growth and heavy grazing made necessary by the shortage of roughages in many areas. Beneficial rains late in April covered the area from Central Texas across the northern part of the Gulf States to South Carolina. Pasture and range grasses improved during April over most of the Western Region. However, parts of the Southwest were dry and moisture was urgently needed for dryland pastures. Excessive rainfall in Pacific Coastal areas favored growth but saturated soils limited usage of pastures.

Milk Output 1 Percent Less - Egg Production Steady

Milk production in the United States during April was about 1 percent less than a year earlier but slightly above the 1957-61 average for the month. Relative to population, April milk production amounted to 1.97 pounds per person daily, compared with 2.01 pounds in April 1962. Egg production, 5,651 million eggs during April, was practically the same as last year. Production was more than last year in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western States. The North Atlantic region produced about the same number of eggs as a year earlier, but the North Central States produced fewer eggs. Aggregate egg production for the first four months of 1963 was 2 percent less than for the same period last year.

WINTER WHEAT: Production of winter wheat is forecast at 885 million bushels, 5 percent below the April estimate, 11 percent less than average, but 8 percent more than last year. Greatest losses in production prospects from early April occurred in the Central and Southern Plains where continued drought parched wheat fields already damaged by severe winter weather and locally severe infestations of army worms. Here, in an area centering in northeastern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, southwestern Kansas, and the panhandle areas of Texas and Oklahoma, many fields reached the point of no return and some farmers began destroying the poorest fields. Elsewhere, except in the Northern Plains and the Pacific Coast States, April weather was dry, but rains starting the last of April renewed hopes for the crop. In the Northern Plains, soil moisture was adequate during April and in the Pacific Northwest weather was too cool and wet for the best development of the crop.

In the past 10 years the average change in the United States production estimate from May 1 to harvest has been 79 million bushels, ranging from a maximum of 164 million bushels to a minimum of 9 million bushels.

Yield per harvested acre is indicated at 25.5 bushels, nearly 1 bushel above last year, and the fourth highest yield of record. Acreage to be harvested is indicated at 34.7 million acres, 4 percent more than was harvested last year. It is expected that 83 percent of the acreage seeded will be harvested for grain.

In Kansas, prospects continued to drop, particularly in the Southwestern and Southcentral counties. Soil moisture was critically short in these counties and rain will be needed soon to prevent extensive acreage loss. Wheat was heading on short straw in the early maturing southern areas. In north central and eastern Kansas prospects continued excellent but soils were becoming dry.

In Oklahoma, deficient rainfall dashed hopes for any substantial recovery of dryland acreage in the worst hit Panhandle district, but in other wheat areas of the State prospects were good and were aided by late April rains. Texas wheat in the Blackland and Cross Timbers districts was in good condition but dryland wheat in the important Northern High Plains was losing daily to extreme drought.

In Nebraska the crop was in good condition. Soil moisture reserves are less than a year ago and timely rainfall will be needed to sustain the heavy plant growth. A good winter wheat crop is developing in Montana and South Dakota where April moisture was generally adequate to promote favorable growth, however a dry area was developing in the important north central area of Montana.

Colorado winter wheat prospects were further dimmed during April by lack of rain. Wheat held up well in the northeast but deteriorated rapidly in the southeast where insects and high winds added to the damage.

Pacific Northwest prospects improved slightly during April but cooler than normal temperature slowed crop development. Wet weather favored weed development in wheat fields and hampered growers in their attempts to spray with herbicides. Substantial plantings of the high yielding Gaines variety is expected to boost production in the Pacific Northwest. In other western States rains in late April were sufficient to sustain the crop.

In the East and South, wheat production prospects were generally below a month earlier, although rain at the end of April bolstered hopes for a fair outturn.

RYE: Condition of rye on May 1 was 83 percent of normal, 3 points below a month earlier and 5 points below both a year earlier and the May 1 average. Declines from a month ago occurred in a majority of the States primarily because of a lack of moisture.

The States reporting improved condition from April 1 include Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, Georgia, Montana, Idaho, and Oregon. The condition of the crop in North Dakota, the perennial leader in U. S. rye production, made the most gain with an increase of 12 points. Moisture conditions in this State were the most favorable in many years. In contrast, drought conditions damaged the crop in an area centered in eastern Colorado, western Kansas and the panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas. Sharpest declines in condition from a month earlier were reported in Colorado and Kansas. Rye condition in each of the Atlantic and South Central States, except Georgia, was below a month earlier with Virginia registering the sharpest decline. The condition in each of the Atlantic and South Central States was below the May 1 average. The principal cause of the decline in these States was also a lack of soil moisture, although rains the last of April brought partial relief to some parts of the area. Declines also occurred in the Western States of Wyoming and Washington.

HAY CONDITION: The condition of hay crops on May 1 was reported at 83 percent of normal, 3 points below the previous year and 4 points below average. Dryness and cool temperatures retarded hay crops in many areas, notably in the South Atlantic and South Central regions. Condition of hay crops in North Central and Western States was favorable compared with a year earlier although conditions in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, and Nevada were sharply below 1962 mainly because of shortage of moisture. Winter-kill of oats was severe in the south and dry weather has further reduced hay prospects from this source. By May 1, alfalfa hay harvest was starting as far north as Virginia along the east coast. The first cutting of alfalfa had reached the one-third mark in Oklahoma and was underway in Arizona and southern California areas although delayed by cool weather.

HAY STOCKS: Hay stocks as of May 1 on the Nation's farms, totaling nearly 23 million tons, were larger than average despite the heavy winter feeding requirements in the southern and eastern parts of the country. Stocks on May 1, 1962 were 18 million tons and the May 1 average is 22 million tons. Disappearance of hay from farms during the January-April period this year totaled 61.6 million tons -- less than the 62.4 million tons used during the same period a year ago, but still the third largest disappearance of record.

Production of hay in 1962 was a record high, but with a lower than average carryover on May 1, 1962, the total supply for the 1962-63 feeding season was the third largest of record. Disappearance of hay from May 1962 to January 1963 was about average but less than the previous year. With the relatively high use during the first four months of 1963, total disappearance of 116 million tons for the 1962-63 hay feeding season was above average but less than the previous year.

On a regional basis, hay stocks on May 1, 1963 were sharply larger than last year and well above average in the North Central and Western States. Bumper hay crops were produced in 1962 in these regions and the winter feeding needs were relatively light. A mild winter in the Western States and light snow

cover in the West North Central area permitted more than the usual use of ranges and crop residues for winter forage. A much more critical picture is presented in the North and South Atlantic and South Central Regions where hay production was lowered by dry weather throughout the summer of 1962. A relatively severe winter and slow progress of early grazing crops this spring created shortages of hay in many areas. Hay stocks on farms were 53 percent less than the May 1 average in the North Atlantic States, 40 percent less than the May 1 average in the South Atlantic States, and 22 percent less in the South Central States.

CITRUS: The 1962-63 orange crop is expected to total 103 million boxes, relatively unchanged from last month's forecast. This is three-fourths as large as last year and the smallest crop since 1948. Only 18.1 million boxes remained for harvest after May 1 compared with 48.9 million a year earlier and the average of about 40 million boxes. Harvest of the early, midseason, and Navel crop was virtually complete by May 1. Estimated production for these varieties is 58.7 million boxes, 12 percent less than last year. The estimated Valencia crop of 44.4 million boxes is down 38 percent from last year.

Estimated production of grapefruit in the United States for the 1962-63 season is 34.6 million boxes, 19 percent less than last year. A little over 90 percent of the crop had been harvested by May 1, leaving 3.2 million boxes to be picked during the remainder of the season. A year ago 8.5 million boxes were picked after May 1, and in the 1960-61 season 9.6 million boxes were picked after May 1.

The U. S. lemon production forecast of 12 million boxes is 28 percent smaller than the 1961-62 crop. Although only about half as many lemons had been used by May 1 as used to the same date a year ago the quantity remaining for harvest this season, 7.4 million boxes, is not greatly different from the 7.3 million boxes harvested after May 1, 1962.

The quantity of both oranges and grapefruit used by processors up to May 1 was greater than a year earlier but fresh market sales were smaller. Florida, California and Arizona each show larger quantities of oranges and grapefruit processed so far this season than for the same period a year earlier.

Citrus Crops - Utilization to May 1

Crop	1961-62 Crop				1962-63 Crop			
	Utilization				Utilization			
	Fresh	Processed	Total	Remaining	Fresh	Processed	Total	Remaining
	for harvest				for harvest			
	Thousand boxes				Thousand boxes			
Oranges	27,453	60,762	88,215	48,880	20,926	63,977	84,903	18,142
Grapefruit	19,129	15,232	34,361	8,549	14,422	16,935	31,357	3,243
Lemons	4,799	4,687	9,486	7,254	3,334	1,284	4,618	7,382

Florida weather during April was dry, and its effects were most noticeable in groves badly damaged by the winter freeze. However, rains have occurred since May 1 in all citrus areas, which will prove very beneficial. Groves on the eas

coast, in the lower eastern interior area, and on the lower west coast were generally in good condition. In the northern interior and upper west coast areas, dead trees, as the result of the freeze, are more numerous than in the rest of the State. The quantity of 1962-63 citrus remaining for harvest in Florida was much smaller than in most years. Growers were picking new crop limes but the volume will not become heavy until June.

California growers expect to have all Navel oranges picked by mid-May, about three weeks earlier than usual. Several good rains during April helped Valencia tree and fruit development. In Central California harvest of Valencias has been light because of slow maturity. In Southern California Valencias were maturing more rapidly because of warmer weather, and harvest was increasing. Much of the fruit in the southern part of the State showed little or no freeze damage. Picking of lemons was expected to be heaviest during May followed by a gradual decline through August. This is in contrast to last season when heaviest picking occurred in March and was followed by a sharp decline in July.

PEACHES: Production of peaches in the 9 southern States is forecast at 17,565,000 bushels, 18 percent above last year and 13 percent above average. All of these States except the Carolinas expect larger crops than last year and all are above average except for Oklahoma. Both North Carolina and South Carolina expect good crops, only slightly below 1962. A reduction in the number of bearing trees of the early varieties is holding the overall production near the level of other recent years for those two States. In Georgia, an increase in bearing tree numbers and favorable conditions is expected to result in a 1 million bushel increase over last year and the largest crop since 1945.

Production in the six South Central States included in this forecast is expected to be 71 percent above the short crop of last year in those States and 5 percent above average. Texas prospects point to the largest crop since 1953, nearly 4 times as large as last year's short crop. Arkansas expects an increase of 730,000 bushels or 72 percent over the 1962 output.

Spring weather conditions were quite favorable for setting of fruit throughout the 9 State area. Record or near record cold temperatures were experienced last winter but no serious tree losses or damage resulted. Dry soils prevailed along the coastal regions of the Gulf States and along the lower Atlantic Coast around May 1. Rains were needed to size fruit for the early maturing varieties. Harvest was expected to begin a few days earlier than normal in South Georgia with movement of Springtime and Suwannee varieties expected to be underway by May 1 and Maygold by mid-May. Early varieties from Louisiana and East Texas will be harvested in late May and early June.

In California, prospects for Clingstone and Freestone peaches were poorer than last year. Bloom was early as a result of above normal temperatures during February and early March. However, the wettest April of record along with cooler than normal temperatures retarded growth and disrupted spraying and thinning operations. A high incidence of sour sap with loss of many young trees has occurred--especially in the Sacramento Valley.

Conditions in the Middle Atlantic States were less favorable than a year earlier at this time. Excessive winter cold damaged some peaches and soils were generally dry over most of this region on May 1. Bloom was somewhat earlier than normal. Winter damage to trees in Kentucky and northward into the Great Lakes States was quite severe. Many trees were damaged or lost and there was a heavy loss of fruiting buds. Late frost damage in Michigan and Pennsylvania further reduced peach prospects.

Peach prospects were poor in Colorado where extreme cold weather in January and spring frosts caused a heavy loss of buds and damage to trees. Cool wet weather prevailed in Washington and Oregon, resulting in poor pollination. Hard frosts in Oregon in early April and again in late April damaged peach buds but the extent of damage is not yet known. Peach prospects are poor in Idaho and Utah because of heavy winter kill and spring freezes.

PEARS - CALIFORNIA: The outlook for Bartlett pears in California is poor primarily because of unfavorable pollinating weather during bloom, but also because a light set of fruit from the early bloom was damaged by hail in some important areas. Prospects for "other" pears appear to be well below average although the cool wet weather had less ill effect on their pollination than on Bartlett pears.

AVOCADOS - CALIFORNIA: A small volume of 1962-63 crop Fuerte avocados remained for harvest. Trees made good recovery from winter freeze damage and weather was favorable for bloom and setting of fruit for the new crop.

Harvest of Hass and other spring and summer avocados was light because growers were delaying harvest until after the Fuerte crop is marketed. Production is expected to be below that of the previous season.

APRICOTS: The 1963 crop of apricots in California is forecast at 210,000 tons, 36 percent larger than last year and 20 percent above average. Bloom was one to two weeks earlier than last season and weather was favorable for pollination. A good crop was set in most areas and heavy thinning operations were in progress. Harvest in the Winters district was expected to begin near the end of May.

Prospects are poor for Utah apricots because of heavy winter kill in the north and spring freezes in the south.

CHERRIES: Production of sweet cherries in California is forecast at 16,000 tons, nearly one-third less than last year, and 28 percent below average. Bloom was more than a week later than usual during the coldest and wettest April of record. Because of this unfavorable weather, pollination was poor and the set was generally spotty and light although the set of some early varieties was near normal. A few boxes of very early varieties were picked by May 1 and the first carlot shipment of Tartarians is expected about mid-May.

In Washington and Oregon cold rainy weather prevailed during most of the bloom period for sweet cherries. Some frost damage occurred in the Yakima Valley from the freezes in late March.

Only a few days of favorable pollinating weather occurred during the bloom period of sour cherries in Washington and Oregon. Bloom was a few days later than usual in Oregon.

Michigan cherries suffered further damage from frosts and freezes on April 22 through 25 after having been damaged by an earlier frost of April 9. The southern counties and west-central area suffered the most damage. Buds were more dormant farther north.

In Colorado, prospects for both sweet cherries and sour cherries are poor. Below normal temperatures and frost damage occurred in all areas the last two weeks of April. This damage, coupled with an already light set from the severe winter, reduced prospects. In the Flat-head Lake area of Montana frost also damaged sweet cherries and is expected to curtail production.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The 1963 plum crop in California is forecast at 83,000 tons, down 1,000 tons from last year but 3 percent above average. The early varieties set a good crop but later varieties, which bloomed during a cool rainy period, have a reduced set. Hail in the Placer district and San Joaquin Valley damaged the plums although the damage will be minimized through thinning operations during the next few weeks.

California prunes bloomed earlier than normal but cold and rainy weather held back the development of the crop to some extent. The adverse weather prevented growers from following a good spray program, resulting in some disease problems. Warm weather will aid development of the fruit and reduce disease damage.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop is forecast at 70,000 tons, 46 percent larger than the 1962 crop and 35 percent above average. A crop of this size would be second only to the record production of 82,800 tons in 1959. A substantial increase in bearing acres is an important factor in this increased production. Bloom was early this year and weather during the bloom period was favorable for pollination. The set of nuts was uniform in San Joaquin Valley but somewhat spotty in the Sacramento Valley. Some unprotected orchards in the Sacramento Valley were damaged by freezing temperatures during early March. Nut development was about normal during late March and early April but cool rainy weather during the last of April has slowed development.

POTATOES: The May 1 production estimate for early spring potatoes, at 4,836,000 hundredweight, is 468,000 above the April 1 forecast. This increase resulted from higher yields indicated in the Hastings area of Florida. At this level, 1963 production will be 41 percent larger than 1962 and 19 percent larger than the 1957-61 average.

In Florida, the Hastings area was producing a high yielding, good quality crop. The acreage in that area is heavy to white skinned varieties that are desirable for chipping. Harvest started in early April but has been limited by lack of maturity. Supplies should be heavy all of May and into June. Yield prospects declined moderately for "other" Florida areas during April as a result of insufficient rainfall in north Florida. Harvest started in the Everglades and will be active most of May. In north Florida, harvest of

early, red skinned varieties was expected to start about May 6 and whites about a week to 10 days later. In Texas, harvest of early spring potatoes in the Rio Grande Valley started April 25 and was expected to be most active from May 6-18.

The 1963 production of late spring potatoes is placed at 23,407,000 hundredweight compared with 21,600,000 in 1962 and the five-year average of 25,521,000. The 8 percent increase from 1962 is the result of both larger acreage and yields. Yields per acre in all States except Louisiana, Oklahoma, and the Baldwin area of Alabama are expected to equal or exceed 1962 with the greatest increases in North and South Carolina. Prospects in Baldwin County and in Louisiana were reduced substantially by dry weather in April.

California and Arizona account for almost three-fourths of the total late spring crop. Production in these two States is 9 percent above 1962, mainly because of increased acreage. General condition of potatoes in California is very good. Digging started in the Edison district of Kern County on April 7 but cool temperatures throughout April retarded maturity and volume of shipments increased slowly. The Arvin district started harvest about May 1. Shipments from the State are expected to increase rapidly during May. Potatoes in Arizona made good growth and harvest started on April 29. In the Baldwin area of Alabama, stands were excellent but prospects were for only a 5 percent larger crop than 1962 from a 21 percent larger acreage. Conditions were very favorable until the last ten days of April when dry weather reduced yield potential. The area received one-fourth to one-half inch of rain May 1 which will benefit sizing. Digging should start about May 14 with volume movement expected the last week of May and early June.

Stands in the Sand Mountain area of Alabama are uniform, May 1 rains provided ample moisture for current needs, and good yields are anticipated. Potatoes in the 8 northeast counties of North Carolina have nearly perfect stands and are in excellent condition. A 12 percent larger crop than 1962 is forecast for the area from the same size acreage. South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas expect about average yields though dry weather in April limited growth moderately. Dry weather in Louisiana reduced yield prospects. Digging started May 1 in the Thibodaux-Houma area and is expected at New Roads about May 16-20. Western Oklahoma was dry on May 1 but in other sections of the State moisture was adequate and vines look good. Texas late spring potatoes were making satisfactory progress. Harvest around Pearsall was underway at the end of April and will start in the San Antonio area about mid-May. Central and east Texas will start harvest late in May and the Knox-Haskell area about June 10.

The acreage of early summer potatoes for harvest this year totals 86,400 acres compared with 87,200 acres harvested in 1962 and the five-year average of 101,000 acres. Only Maryland, Texas, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia have more acreage than 1962 with the largest increase on the Eastern Shore. Growers in California, Kentucky, and in "other sections" of Virginia made most of the reduction in acreage but small reductions also occurred in Kansas and North Carolina.

The Eastern Shore of Virginia accounts for about one-fourth of the total early summer acreage and plantings there were about two-thirds Pungo, almost one-fourth Cobblers, and the balance in Katahdin and Haig. There was a slight reduction in percentage of Pungo from last year with corresponding increase in Cobblers. On the Texas High Plains, red varieties total 6,600 acres, down 3 percent from last year and white varieties total 4,200 acres, up 14 percent. Almost two-thirds of the white potato acreage was contracted for processing.

Weather during April was generally favorable in all States for planting early summer potatoes and planting was completed before May 1 except in a few sections. Delaware and Maryland potatoes were planted a few days ahead of 1962. On May 1 stands and condition of potatoes were generally good in all States although moisture supplies were short during late April in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Moderate rains the last of April in Delaware, Maryland, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia provided temporary relief. Potato vines in Kansas were frosted back on May 1 but are expected to recover. Most fields of potatoes in Texas are up to even stands. California potatoes benefited from rainfall and cool temperatures during April and were in very good condition.

TOBACCO, REVISED (1961 and 1962 Crops): The estimate of 1962 tobacco production was revised to 2,309 million pounds, -- up 2 percent from the December estimate. Production of all types of tobacco in 1962 was the third highest of record, falling fractionally below the 2,332 million pounds produced in 1951 and 2,315 million in 1946. Production in 1961 was 2,061 million pounds and the 1951-60 average is 2,040 million. Current revisions are based primarily on reports from growers and dealers, and on marketing data assembled by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and various State Departments of Agriculture. Tobacco was harvested from about 1,225,600 acres in 1962. A record-high average yield of about 1,884 pounds per acre was realized, 129 pounds above the 1,755 pounds in 1961, the previous high.

Preliminary value of 1962 production is \$1,362 million, which exceeds returns from any previous tobacco crop. An average price per pound of 59.0 cents is indicated. Marketings from the 1961 crop brought growers \$1,315 million with an average price of 63.8 cents, the highest average price of record.

The 1962 flue-cured crop weighed 1,408 million pounds, the largest crop since 1956, the fourth largest of record and exceeded the 1961 poundage by 12 percent. The 1962 brightleaf crop was primed from about 729,800 acres. The combined average yield of flue-cured, at 1,930 pounds per acre, and the yield of each individual type except type 12, were at all-time highs. Type 13 made a notable average of 2,259 pounds per acre, the only flue-cured type ever to reach the ton mark.

At 675 million pounds, the largest burley crop of record was produced in 1962, surpassing the previous record set in 1954 by 7 million pounds. Production was 580 million pounds in 1961. About 338,600 acres were harvested in 1962, 6 percent more than in 1961 and the highest for any year since 1954. At 1,992 pounds per acre, the average yield in the burley belt was 172 pounds above the previous high of 1,820 pounds made in 1961. Each major producing State except Tennessee broke former yield records.

The Southern Maryland crop is estimated at 39.4 million pounds compared with 38.8 million (revised) produced in 1961 and is the largest crop since 1954. The 1962 crop was produced on about 41,500 acres with an estimated average yield of 950 pounds.

Production of fire-cured tobacco in 1962 was 54.2 million pounds compared with 53.1 million the previous season. About 36,100 acres were harvested and yields averaged a near-record high of 1,500 pounds per acre.

The 1962 dark air-cured crop, types 35-57, weighed nearly 24.8 million pounds, or about 9 percent more than 1961 production of 22.8 million. The crop was cut from about 16,100 acres for a record-high average yield of 1,540 pounds per acre.

Cigar filler production last year is estimated at 63.2 million pounds--the largest since 1951. In 1961, production was about 61.1 million pounds. The 1962 crop was harvested from an estimated 35,200 acres, indicating an average yield of 1,795 pounds, the highest ever.

Indicated to be 24.8 million pounds, cigar binder production in 1962 was the lowest since records began in 1919. Production was 27.9 million pounds in 1961. Binder was grown on about 14,700 acres last season. Yields averaged about 1,684 pounds per acre.

Last year's cigar wrapper crop totaled about 19.3 million pounds, exceeding all other years except 1960 when 21.3 million were produced. Leaf from the 1961 crop weighed about 19.2 million pounds. About 13,200 acres were harvested in 1962. At 1,464 pounds per acre, the highest average yield of record was realized.

MAPLE SIRUP: Maple sirup producers made 1,145,000 gallons of sirup this spring, 21 percent less than last year, 17 percent less than the 1957-61 average and the fourth smallest crop of record. The 1963 maple season opened late and closed early. Many producers described the season as "short and sweet," while in some areas the general comment was "the poorest in years".

Starting was delayed by low temperatures and a heavy accumulation of snow and the season was closed by unseasonably warm weather. Although tractors and snowshoes were used to enable operators to break roads and reach trees for tapping, some of the early run of high sugar sap was missed and some trees were not tapped. During much of the season the day-night temperature variation was not sufficient for maximum flow and there were few good sustained runs in most sections. The sugar content of sap was above average in the early part of the season but decreased toward the season's end. In New England, New York and Pennsylvania the quality of the sirup was generally good, the color light, and the flavor excellent. In the western part of the maple sirup area, however, the color was dark and the quality poor to good.

Vermont regained first place in maple sirup production this spring after running second to New York for the first time last season. Vermont produced 392,000 gallons and New York 368,000 compared with 441,000 and 519,000 gallons in 1962. Production was up 13 percent from last year in the other New England States but down in all other producing States with the sharpest decline of 44 percent in Minnesota.

This year's production is valued at \$5.8 million, compared with \$6.8 million in 1962. The average farm price is \$5.08 per gallon while last year's crop returned an average of \$4.68 per gallon to producers.

PASTURES: Pasture feed condition on May 1, as reported for the Nation, averaged 78 percent of normal. A year earlier, condition was reported at 83 percent and the 1957-61 average condition for May 1 is 85 percent. Pasture condition on May 1 was the lowest for the date since 1956. In most areas of the Nation, grasses grew slowly during April. Precipitation was below normal during April for a large area of the country. The dry area extended from the Central and Southern Plains States eastward to the Atlantic Coast. Exceptions in this area, receiving above-normal amounts of precipitation in April, were a band across Central Texas and an area through the northern portions of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. Temperatures averaged above normal for much of the Nation during April. Generally, however, the areas west of the Rocky Mountains, as well as New England and northern New York, were cooler than normal. Precipitation was much above normal during April on the Pacific Coast, except Southern California.

Lower reported pasture conditions than a year earlier for many States in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central areas resulted in a lower U. S. average.

In New England, prospects for feed from pastures were below normal on May 1; grasses developed slowly as a result of below normal precipitation and temperatures during April. Livestock received less than the usual quantity of forage from pastures in the Middle Atlantic States. Pastures developed slowly but, on many farms, livestock were allowed to graze because hay and silage were in short supply.

Pasture conditions in the South Atlantic area on May 1 were below the same date last year in all States, with declines varying from 7 percentage points in West Virginia to 27 points in Virginia. Condition as reported for May 1 was the lowest of record in Virginia; lowest since 1930 in Delaware; and the lowest since 1942 in Maryland. Moisture shortages combined with the effects of a rather severe winter held pasture growth near minimum during April in much of the area. Severe drought conditions were reported for most of Central Virginia and the State's average pasture condition was classified as very poor. Pasture conditions also averaged very poor in Florida. In most of the South Atlantic area, farmers were supplementing pasture forage with carryover supplies of hay and silage, chopping green feed and turning livestock on small-grain and hay fields with poor growth. Although rainfall did cover much of the area near the end of April, it was limited, except in Georgia and part of South Carolina, which received enough to bring the month's total to above-normal quantities.

Generally, pasture condition in the South Central States averaged poor to fair as of May 1. Reported condition was below a year earlier in all States. The largest departures were reported for Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas. Beneficial rains came late in April to parts of Texas and Tennessee. However, pasture grasses have become short under heavy grazing and growth slowed because of insufficient moisture supplies over much of the area. Dairy men continued heavy feeding of grain and concentrates to maintain milk production and condition of dairy cattle. Near drought pasture condition was reported for some areas of Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

In the East North Central States, pasture condition was rated good to excellent on May 1, furnishing about one-half the roughage requirements of livestock in Illinois and more than the usual quantity in Indiana during April. In Wisconsin and Michigan, prospects developed slowly as dry weather retarded growth and most pastures were not used extensively during April.

Reporters indicated prospects for pasture feed in the Dakotas and Minnesota as good to excellent on May 1. Pastures in Iowa supplied about 40 percent of the livestock feed near the end of April, although lack of rainfall slowed vegetative growth during the month. However, generous rainfall near the end of the month should stimulate rapid growth. Although precipitation in Nebraska was limited during April, grasses drew on reserve soil moisture as pastures advanced with above-normal temperatures. Pasture feed condition in Nebraska on May 1, at 85 percent of normal, was average for the date and slightly above a year earlier. Pasture conditions on May 1 were down 15 points from a year ago in Missouri and Kansas and were rated poor to fair. Short soil moisture slowed the growth of grasses and few pastures would support normal numbers of livestock. Rainfall covered most of these States near the end of April, but more is needed.

Pasture feed conditions in the Western States were quite variable; excessive soil moisture along the Northern Pacific Coast limited pasture usage; Central Colorado had drought conditions for dryland pastures and short water supplies for irrigated pastures; mostly poor condition prevailed in New Mexico; and good to excellent prospects were reported for Montana. Temperatures averaged below normal during April over nearly all the areas. California pastures were in very good to excellent condition on May 1, with the exception of the extreme southern coastal area where rainfall was insufficient for dryland pastures, although rain near the end of April was expected to be beneficial.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in the United States during April was about 1 percent less than a year earlier, but slightly above the 1957-61 average for the month. Relative to population, April milk production was 1.97 pounds per person daily, compared with 2.01 pounds in April 1962.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States,
April 1963, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

April				April			
State	average:	Apr.	Mar.	State	average:	Apr.	Mar.
	1957-61:	1962	1963		1957-61:	1962	1963
N.Y.	924	983	987	Ky.	218	221	198
N.J.	102	103	105	Tenn.	199	196	174
Pa.	593	627	666	Ala.	91	83	67
Ohio	437	462	455	Miss.	121	110	98
Ind.	280	277	277	Ark.	84	77	67
Ill.	396	373	342	Okla.	137	128	112
Mich.	445	466	464	Texas	268	270	259
Wis.	1,659	1,689	1,657	Mont.	40	36	35
Minn.	998	1,037	1,052	Idaho	142	141	142
Iowa	544	531	501	Wyo.	16.1	14.7	13.8
Mo.	329	324	281	Colo.	75	71	68
N.Dak.	160	157	151	Utah	66	66	65
S.Dak.	129	124	116	Nev.	9.1	9.4	10.2
Nebr.	188	177	150	Wash.	169	189	172
Kans.	183	163	152	Oreg.	106	105	86
Md.	128	127	131	Calif.	691	715	701
Va.	162	163	149	Hawaii	1/10.6	10.9	11.8
W.Va.	59	51	46	Other			
N.C.	135	132	131	States 2/	553	574	562
S.C.	51	46	46				
Ga.	94	88	86				
Fla.	104	115	120	U.S.	11,096	11,232	10,907
1/ Short-time average. 2/ Estimates not available for individual States.							

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks in the United States (50 States) produced 5,651 million eggs during April, compared with 5,649 million during April 1962. Increases of 10 percent in the South Atlantic, 7 percent in the South Central and 5 percent in the West offset decreases of 10 percent in the West North Central and 6 percent in the East North Central regions. Egg production in the North Atlantic region was about the same as a year earlier. Aggregate egg production, January through April, was 2 percent below the same months last year.

The rate of egg production per layer in April was 19.1, compared with the April 1962 rate of 19.0 and the 1957-61 average of 18.8. Increases from 1962 were 1 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, and South Central States. In the West, a 1-percent decrease occurred while in the South Atlantic region there was no change. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 4 months of 1963 was 70.9 eggs, down slightly from the 71.3 for the same months of 1962.

The Nation's laying flocks averaged 296,497,000 during April compared with 297,204,000 during April last year. Layer numbers were down 11 percent in the West North Central and 7 percent in the East North Central regions. The number of layers increased 10 percent in the South Atlantic and 6 percent in both the South Central and the West. In the North Atlantic region, there was no change compared to a year earlier.

Numbers of layers on May 1, 1963 totaled 294,338,000, up slightly from the May 1, 1962 inventory of 293,819,000. Increases of 11 percent in the South Atlantic and 6 percent in the South Central and the West offset decreases of 10 percent in the West North Central and 7 percent in the East North Central States. In the North Atlantic region, layer numbers were the same as a year earlier.

The rate of lay on May 1 was 63.9 per 100 layers, compared with 64.2 eggs on May 1 last year. Increases were 1 percent in the North Atlantic and in the East North Central States. Decreases were 2 percent in the West and 1 percent in the South Atlantic region. In the West North Central and South Central States the May 1 rates of lay were about the same as a year earlier.

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age and Eggs Laid

per 100 Layers on Farms, May 1								
Year	: North Atlantic	: E. North Central	: W. North Central	: South Atlantic	: South Central	: West North Central	: States	: United States ^{1/}
Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, May 1								
	: Thou.	: Thou.	: Thou.	: Thou.	: Thou.	: Thou.	: Thou.	: Thou.
1957-61 (Av.)	: 48,855	: 51,929	: 75,684	: 35,701	: 45,607	: 37,323	: 295,099	: ---
1962	: 43,628	: 47,615	: 65,550	: 41,265	: 50,597	: 44,386	: 293,041	: 293,819
1963	: 43,594	: 44,223	: 58,947	: 45,988	: 53,841	: 46,937	: 293,530	: 294,338
Eggs Laid per 100 Layers on Farms, May 1								
	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number
1957-61 (Av.)	: 61.6	: 63.9	: 66.2	: 62.6	: 61.5	: 64.1	: 63.6	: ---
1962	: 61.5	: 64.8	: 67.0	: 63.5	: 62.6	: 64.6	: 64.2	: 64.2
1963	: 62.2	: 65.4	: 66.8	: 62.6	: 62.5	: 63.2	: 63.9	: 63.9

^{1/} Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 32.4 cents per dozen in mid-April 1963--down 4.0 cents a dozen from a month earlier but up 0.6 cent from mid-April 1962. During the first half of April the market undertone was generally nervous and unsettled. Orders for Easter were below expectations, but feature sales by large retail centers helped stimulate consumer interest. During the latter part of April trade sentiment improved following an announcement that the Government would buy dried whole egg solids.

Producers received an average of 15.5 cents per pound live weight for commercial broilers in April, compared with 15.6 a month earlier and 14.7 cents a year earlier. During the last half of April, broiler prices weakened and were lower than during the first half of the month.

Farmers received an average of 11.0 cents a pound live weight in mid-April for farm chickens (mostly hens). This was the same average price as received both a month and a year earlier. During the last half of April offerings of heavy-type hens in the Southeast were generally in excess of trade needs. In the Midwest producing areas, off-farm movement of hens was light.

Turkey prices in mid-April averaged 22.0 cents per pound live weight, compared with 22.5 cents a month earlier and 21.6 cents a year earlier. Movement of turkeys at Easter varied depending on the area of the country. In the East where retail feature sales were common, demand was good. In most of the other sections of the country demand was not as good as in the East, because other meats were being featured. Institutional demand was generally good throughout most of April.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-April was \$3.54 per 100 pounds, up \$.13 from a year earlier. Broiler grower feed in mid-April averaged \$4.75 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.67 in mid-April 1962. Cost of turkey grower feed was \$4.82 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.67 a year earlier. The average cost of chick starter feed was \$4.97 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.84 a year earlier. On April 15, the egg-feed price, the turkey-feed price, and the farm chicken-feed price, were less favorable to producers, than a year earlier. The broiler-feed price ratio was more favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	1962	Indi-	Average	1962	Indi-
	Average	1962	harvest	Average	1962	cated	Average	1962	cated
	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963	1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	251	198	214	32.3	34.5	32.0	8,121	6,831	6,848
N.J.	46	35	33	32.1	32.0	27.0	1,463	1,120	891
Pa.	540	451	492	28.6	28.0	29.0	15,453	12,628	14,268
Ohio	1,404	1,209	1,366	28.7	32.0	34.0	40,445	38,688	46,444
Ind.	1,260	1,096	1,304	30.3	35.5	37.0	38,201	38,908	48,248
Ill.	1,668	1,522	1,735	28.7	32.5	35.0	47,785	49,465	60,725
Mich.	1,074	922	1,060	33.3	32.5	35.0	35,876	29,965	37,100
Wis.	29	31	34	33.4	37.0	30.0	990	1,147	1,020
Minn.	28	21	16	25.4	23.0	22.0	700	483	352
Iowa	129	75	93	26.2	26.0	27.0	3,402	1,950	2,511
Mo.	1,460	976	1,191	27.0	27.0	28.0	39,156	26,352	33,348
S.Dak.	501	448	556	24.7	11.0	26.0	12,377	4,928	14,456
Nebr.	3,129	2,760	2,981	27.0	19.5	26.0	84,814	53,820	77,506
Kans.	9,338	8,986	8,447	24.6	23.5	21.0	235,458	211,171	177,387
Del.	26	19	20	26.3	28.5	25.0	689	542	500
Md.	153	129	134	25.7	27.0	24.0	3,921	3,483	3,216
Va.	254	179	186	24.4	23.0	24.0	6,203	4,117	4,464
W.Va.	26	18	18	24.6	24.0	25.0	634	432	450
N.C.	359	204	251	23.7	24.0	24.0	8,531	4,896	6,024
S.C.	153	56	68	21.9	24.0	23.0	3,283	1,344	1,564
Ga.	92	47	55	22.8	25.0	23.0	2,059	1,175	1,265
Ky.	173	131	139	24.7	26.0	26.0	4,239	3,406	3,614
Tenn.	158	107	120	21.9	23.0	24.0	3,404	2,461	2,880
Ala.	78	35	33	23.0	24.0	17.0	1,712	840	561
Miss.	77	30	40	24.5	26.0	27.0	1,707	780	1,080
Ark.	142	112	125	25.6	27.5	24.0	3,653	3,080	3,000
La.	46	40	44	20.4	18.0	23.0	866	720	1,012
Okla.	4,339	3,787	3,408	21.7	19.0	22.0	96,233	71,953	74,976
Texas	3,210	2,731	2,540	19.6	16.0	16.0	64,329	43,696	40,640
Mont.	1,998	1,688	1,840	24.0	22.0	23.0	48,018	37,136	42,320
Idaho	668	608	669	28.6	30.5	28.5	19,101	18,544	19,066
Wyo.	233	187	208	23.4	21.0	23.0	5,489	3,927	4,784
Colo.	2,274	1,881	2,069	24.4	19.0	19.0	55,510	35,739	39,311
N.Mex.	212	210	200	20.5	20.0	17.0	4,462	4,200	3,400
Ariz.	65	24	26	37.8	42.0	42.0	2,406	1,008	1,092
Utah	186	148	142	17.0	23.5	14.0	3,171	3,478	1,988
Nev.	4	2	6	34.8	32.0	35.0	149	64	210
Wash.	1,777	1,486	1,783	35.3	40.0	41.0	62,563	59,440	73,103
Oreg.	695	597	693	33.7	39.5	35.0	23,400	23,582	24,255
Calif.	334	296	320	23.2	30.0	27.0	7,758	8,880	8,640
U. S.	38,590	33,482	34,659	25.7	24.4	25.5	997,730	816,379	884,519

State	RYE			PASTURE		
	Condition May 1			Condition May 1		
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	--	--	--	92	89	90
N.H.	--	--	--	90	91	87
Vt.	--	--	--	94	88	88
Mass.	--	--	--	92	90	85
R.I.	--	--	--	89	88	80
Conn.	--	--	--	93	92	79
N.Y.	92	90	86	89	86	82
N.J.	90	86	79	86	82	64
Pa.	91	91	88	88	82	75
Ohio	89	86	94	88	81	86
Ind.	92	87	96	90	80	90
Ill.	92	91	95	90	85	85
Mich.	95	91	94	93	89	88
Wis.	90	95	88	85	91	90
Minn.	90	96	91	82	90	88
Iowa	92	94	92	88	89	85
Mo.	87	87	78	83	83	68
N.Dak.	82	85	92	68	62	83
S.Dak.	86	93	92	74	82	85
Nebr.	89	90	88	85	83	85
Kans.	89	90	66	84	85	70
Del.	89	88	82	87	88	66
Md.	91	93	84	87	83	73
Va.	90	91	74	87	83	56
W.Va.	--	--	--	82	76	69
N.C.	87	86	83	88	84	75
S.C.	84	88	80	83	79	71
Ga.	85	88	83	84	82	73
Fla.	--	--	--	80	70	57
Ky.	87	83	84	86	78	72
Tenn.	89	86	78	88	84	68
Ala.	--	--	--	84	79	70
Miss.	--	--	--	82	78	70
Ark.	--	--	--	84	79	73
La.	--	--	--	82	75	60
Okla.	85	82	76	84	84	74
Texas	78	73	65	81	77	64
Mont.	88	85	92	78	73	87
Idaho	92	95	88	90	89	86
Wyo.	87	92	85	81	85	79
Colo.	89	83	60	83	80	61
N.Mex.	--	--	--	75	83	65
Ariz.	--	--	--	84	89	86
Utah	--	--	--	83	92	79
Nev.	--	--	--	80	87	78
Wash.	93	90	91	89	88	87
Oreg.	92	88	92	90	90	85
Calif.	--	--	--	80	84	86
U.S.	88	88	83	85	83	78

State	HAY			ALL HAY		
	Condition on May 1			Stocks on farms May 1		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61			1957-61		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	93	90	86	98	87	59
N.H.	91	90	89	39	37	28
Vt.	95	89	91	122	180	99
Mass.	92	91	85	46	34	34
R.I.	89	88	81	4	4	3
Conn.	93	93	79	43	38	31
N.Y.	90	86	83	791	1,016	323
N.J.	86	84	68	76	66	32
Pa.	90	86	79	686	742	277
Ohio	89	83	87	497	498	314
Ind.	91	82	91	481	327	449
Ill.	91	87	87	1,091	853	919
Mich.	93	91	91	779	570	608
Wis. 1/	88	94	92	1,972	1,748	2,695
Minn.	84	91	88	1,144	912	1,438
Icwa	89	91	87	1,899	1,357	1,991
Mo.	87	84	73	934	841	900
N.Dak.	72	66	86	902	634	1,948
S.Dak.	78	81	88	1,530	808	2,143
Nebr.	89	86	87	1,422	1,023	1,806
Kans.	90	87	75	853	683	902
Del.	88	89	73	10	6	4
Md.	88	86	76	128	80	51
Va.	88	87	60	250	263	197
W.Va.	85	81	73	158	153	82
N.C.	86	86	74	202	148	105
S.C.	81	80	70	83	97	50
Ga.	83	81	71	95	124	77
Fla.	79	64	52	27	18	6
Ky.	86	82	75	445	385	431
Tenn.	87	83	67	347	385	189
Ala.	80	78	68	99	80	40
Miss.	79	75	63	104	143	57
Ark.	83	80	70	127	117	94
La.	79	75	63	65	47	38
Okla.	83	83	77	321	217	342
Texas	78	80	70	343	339	251
Mont. 1/	86	82	90	619	278	977
Idaho 1/	92	90	89	525	453	522
Wyo. 1/	85	84	86	331	197	406
Colo. 1/	89	90	76	481	469	485
N.Mex. 1/	87	85	84	77	94	72
Ariz.	91	91	91	193	206	122
Utah 1/	86	91	84	285	180	329
Nev. 1/	84	91	78	166	115	184
Wash. 1/	91	89	88	306	198	179
Oreg. 1/	90	92	87	345	249	251
Calif. 1/	86	89	85	396	515	434
U.S.	87	86	83	21,934	18,014	22,974

1/ Tame hay condition.

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1961 and 1962 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
					1,000	1,000
	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds
Mass.	2,800	3,000	1,561	1,768	4,370	5,304
Conn.	7,800	7,500	1,457	1,565	11,422	11,782
Pa.	31,000	31,000	1,725	1,800	53,475	55,800
Ohio	14,500	14,800	1,573	1,928	22,806	28,539
Ind.	7,600	7,900	1,900	2,120	14,440	16,748
Wis.	13,700	12,100	1,640	1,621	22,464	19,617
Mo.	3,100	3,200	1,535	1,955	4,758	6,256
Md.	40,000	41,500	970	950	38,800	39,425
Va.	91,400	95,400	1,616	1,760	147,686	167,927
W.Va.	2,600	2,800	1,245	1,695	3,237	4,746
N.C.	473,400	494,000	1,804	1,896	853,951	936,845
S.C.	80,000	84,000	1,895	2,265	151,600	190,260
Ga.	71,700	75,300	1,924	1,965	137,949	147,944
Fla.	18,500	18,800	1,775	1,843	32,830	34,648
Ky.	235,100	248,900	1,767	1,983	415,349	493,515
Tenn.	80,300	84,500	1,808	1,758	145,215	148,587
Ala.	1/ 470	500	1,535	1,720	721	860
Ia.	1/ 380	1/ 350	840	720	319	252
U. S.	1,174,400	1,225,600	1,755	1,884	2,061,392	2,309,055

State	Season average price per pound		Value of production	
	received by farmers		1961	1962
			1,000	1,000
	Cents	Cents	dollars	dollars
Mass.	149.0	167.0	6,496	8,843
Conn.	176.0	184.0	20,091	21,621
Pa.	27.0	23.5	14,438	13,113
Ohio	52.9	50.1	12,073	14,301
Ind.	65.6	54.5	9,473	9,128
Wis.	29.2	29.2	6,568	5,726
Mo.	63.5	59.2	3,021	3,704
Md.	62.0	2/	24,056	24,444
Va.	62.0	60.1	91,510	100,885
W.Va.	63.9	59.0	2,068	2,800
N.C.	65.1	60.2	555,814	564,015
S.C.	65.7	61.1	99,601	116,249
Ga.	60.8	58.7	83,858	86,894
Fla.	87.9	79.7	28,862	27,612
Ky.	64.3	56.3	266,999	277,856
Tenn.	61.5	56.6	89,379	84,043
Ala.	59.3	51.0	428	439
Ia.	71.0	69.0	226	174
U. S.	63.8	59.0	1,314,961	1,361,847

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

2/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price; evaluated at 1961 crop season average price.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1961 and 1962 (Revised)

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season av. price: per lb. received: by farmers		Value of production	
		1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
		Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:											
Virginia	11	70,500	73,500	1,580	1,760	111,390	129,360	63.5	62.0	70,733	80,203
North Carolina	11	182,000	191,000	1,670	1,860	303,940	355,260	64.2	60.3	195,129	214,222
Total Old and Middle Belts	11	252,500	264,500	1,645	1,832	415,330	484,620	64.0	60.8	265,862	294,425
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	225,000	234,000	1,875	1,825	421,875	427,050	65.5	59.8	276,328	255,376
North Carolina	13	56,000	58,000	1,900	2,250	106,400	130,500	65.8	61.3	70,011	79,996
South Carolina	13	80,000	84,000	1,895	2,265	151,600	190,260	65.7	61.1	99,601	116,249
Total N. C. Border and S. C. Belt	13	136,000	142,000	1,897	2,259	258,000	320,760	65.7	61.2	169,612	196,245
Georgia	14	70,500	74,000	1,930	1,975	136,065	146,150	59.0	57.0	80,278	83,306
Florida	14	14,000	14,800	1,850	1,960	25,900	29,008	60.6	56.3	15,695	16,332
Alabama	14	470	500	1,535	1,720	721	860	59.3	51.0	428	439
Total Georgia - Florida Belt	14	85,000	89,300	1,915	1,971	162,686	176,018	59.3	56.9	96,401	100,077
Total Flue-cured Types	11-14	698,500	729,800	1,801	1,930	1,257,891	1,408,448	64.3	60.1	808,203	846,123
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:											
Virginia Belt	21	7,500	7,600	1,300	1,255	9,750	9,538	38.8	38.8	3,783	3,701
Kentucky	22	6,300	6,500	1,410	1,450	8,883	9,425	39.4	37.4	3,500	3,525
Tennessee	22	14,000	14,000	1,660	1,630	23,240	22,820	41.2	40.6	9,265	9,265
Total Eastern District	22	20,300	20,500	1,582	1,573	32,123	32,245	40.7	39.7	13,075	12,790
Kentucky	23	6,300	6,600	1,470	1,550	9,261	10,230	39.1	36.4	3,621	3,724
Tennessee	23	1,300	1,400	1,485	1,530	1,930	2,142	38.1	34.9	735	748
Total Western District	23	7,600	8,000	1,472	1,546	11,191	12,372	38.9	36.1	4,356	4,472
Total Fire-cured Types	21-23	35,400	36,100	1,499	1,500	53,064	54,155	40.0	38.7	21,214	20,963
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:											
Ohio	31	9,900	10,600	1,530	1,995	15,147	21,147	65.4	57.7	9,906	12,202
Indiana	31	7,600	7,900	1,900	2,120	14,440	16,748	65.6	54.5	9,473	9,128
Missouri	31	3,100	3,200	1,535	1,955	4,758	6,256	63.5	59.2	3,021	3,704
Virginia	31	11,300	12,100	2,155	2,210	24,352	26,741	66.2	60.3	16,121	16,125
West Virginia	31	2,600	2,800	1,245	1,695	3,237	4,746	63.9	59.0	2,068	2,800
North Carolina	31	10,400	11,000	2,090	2,185	21,736	24,035	66.0	60.0	14,346	14,421
Kentucky	31	211,000	224,000	1,800	2,030	379,800	454,720	66.7	58.0	253,327	263,738
Tennessee	31	63,000	67,000	1,855	1,795	116,865	120,265	66.6	60.5	77,832	72,760
Total Burley Belt	31	318,900	338,600	1,820	1,992	580,335	674,658	66.5	58.5	386,094	394,878
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	40,000	41,500	970	950	38,800	39,425	62.0	2/	24,056	24,444
Total Light Air-cured Types	31-32	358,900	380,100	1,725	1,879	619,135	714,083	66.2	58.7	410,150	419,322

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1961 AND 1962 (Revised)---Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production		Season average price per lb. received by farmers		Value of production	
		1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
		Acre	Acre	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Cents	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
3B Dark Air-cured:											
Kentucky	35	7,000	7,100	1,490	1,630	10,430	11,573	39.2	36.4	4,089	4,213
Tennessee	35	2,000	2,100	1,590	1,600	3,180	3,360	38.9	37.8	1,237	1,270
Total One Sucker Belt	35	9,000	9,200	1,512	1,623	13,610	14,933	39.1	36.7	5,326	5,483
Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	4,500	4,700	1,550	1,610	6,975	7,567	35.3	35.1	2,462	2,656
Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	2,100	2,200	1,045	1,040	2,194	2,288	39.8	37.4	873	856
Total Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	15,600	16,100	1,460	1,540	22,779	24,788	38.0	36.3	8,661	8,995
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:											
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	31,000	31,000	1,725	1,800	53,475	55,800	27.0	23.5	14,438	13,113
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	4,600	4,200	1,665	1,760	7,659	7,392	28.3	28.4	2,167	2,099
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	35,600	35,200	1,717	1,795	61,134	63,192	27.2	24.1	16,605	15,212
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:											
Connecticut--Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,700	1,500	1,800	1,680	3,060	2,820	43.3	53.5	1,325	1,509
Massachusetts	52	1,000	900	1,940	2,090	1,940	1,881	40.5	42.5	786	799
Connecticut	52	1,240	1,230	1,900	2,150	456	494	41.0	43.0	187	212
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,200	1,100	1,932	2,102	2,396	2,375	40.6	42.6	973	1,011
Total Connecticut Valley	51-52	2,900	2,600	1,856	1,975	5,456	5,195	42.1	48.5	2,298	2,520
Southern Wisconsin	54	5,400	4,900	1,670	1,770	9,018	8,673	28.7	29.3	2,588	2,541
Northern Wisconsin	55	8,300	7,200	1,620	1,520	13,446	10,944	29.6	29.1	3,980	3,185
Total Wisconsin	54-55	13,700	12,100	1,640	1,621	22,464	19,617	29.2	29.2	6,568	5,726
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	16,600	14,700	1,678	1,684	27,920	24,812	31.8	33.2	8,866	8,246
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:											
Massachusetts	61	1,800	2,100	1,350	1,630	2,430	3,423	235.0	235.0	5,710	8,044
Connecticut	61	5,900	5,800	1,340	1,460	7,906	8,468	235.0	235.0	18,579	19,900
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-Grown	61	7,700	7,900	1,342	1,505	10,336	11,891	235.0	235.0	24,289	27,944
Georgia	62	1,200	1,300	1,570	1,380	1,884	1,794	190.0	200.0	3,580	3,588
Florida	62	4,500	4,000	1,540	1,410	6,930	5,640	190.0	200.0	13,167	11,280
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-Grown	62	5,700	5,300	1,546	1,403	8,814	7,434	190.0	200.0	16,747	14,868
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	13,400	13,200	1,429	1,464	19,150	19,325	214.0	222.0	41,036	42,812
Total All-Cigar Types	41-62	65,600	63,100	1,648	1,700	108,204	107,329	61.5	61.7	66,507	66,270
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:											
Louisiana Perique	72	1,380	1,350	840	720	319	252	71.0	69.0	226	174
UNITED STATES	All	1,174,400	1,225,600	1,755	1,884	2,061,392	2,309,055	63.8	59.0	1,314,961	1,361,847

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States totals.

2/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price; evaluated at 1961 crop season average price.

3/ Includes approximately 360 acres of fire-cured wrapper.

Crop and State	CITRUS FRUITS 1/ P R O D U C T I O N					
	1,000 Boxes		2/ Indicated		Equivalent tons	
	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	Average 1956-60	1961	Indicated 1962
ORANGES:						
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/						
Calif.	12,780	7,600	12,500	479,400	285,000	469,000
Fla., All	50,820	56,900	45,500	2,287,100	2,561,000	2,048,000
Temple	3,020	4,600	2,000	136,100	207,000	90,000
Other	47,800	52,300	43,500	2,151,000	2,354,000	1,958,000
Texas	1,560	1,650	50	70,180	74,200	2,250
Ariz.	452	640	600	16,960	24,000	22,500
La.	215	255	15	9,680	11,500	675
Total Above						
Varieties	65,827	67,045	58,665	2,863,320	2,955,700	2,542,425
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	18,240	13,100	14,500	684,200	491,000	544,000
Fla.	37,120	56,500	29,000	1,670,200	2,542,000	1,305,000
Texas	860	650	30	38,700	29,200	1,350
Ariz.	710	800	850	26,620	30,000	31,900
Total						
Valencia	56,930	71,050	44,380	2,419,720	3,092,200	1,882,250
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	31,020	20,700	27,000	1,163,600	776,000	1,013,000
Fla.	87,940	113,400	74,500	3,957,300	5,103,000	3,353,000
Texas	2,420	2,300	80	108,880	103,400	3,600
Ariz.	1,162	1,440	1,450	43,580	54,000	54,400
La.	215	255	15	9,680	11,500	675
U.S., All						
Oranges	122,757	138,095	103,045	5,283,040	6,047,900	4,424,675
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	33,160	35,000	30,000	1,326,400	1,400,000	1,200,000
Seedless	19,620	23,800	20,000	784,800	952,000	800,000
Pink	6,140	9,000	7,500	245,600	360,000	300,000
White	13,480	14,800	12,500	539,200	592,000	500,000
Other	13,540	11,200	10,000	541,600	448,000	400,000
Texas	4,500	2,700	200	180,000	108,000	8,000
Ariz.	2,462	2,270	1,900	78,780	72,600	60,800
Calif., All	2,536	2,940	2,500	83,420	96,200	82,000
Desert Valleys	1,036	1,540	1,200	33,160	49,300	38,400
Other Areas	1,500	1,400	1,300	50,260	46,900	43,600
U.S., All						
Grapefruit	42,658	42,910	34,600	1,668,600	1,676,800	1,350,800
LEMONS:						
Calif.	16,180	15,200	11,500	614,800	578,000	437,000
Ariz.	4,670	1,540	500	4/ 25,433	58,500	19,000
U.S., Lemons	16,582	16,740	12,000	630,060	636,500	456,000
LIMES:						
Fla.	316	340	400	12,640	13,600	16,000
May 1 Forecast of 1963 limes			420			16,800
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	404	1,000	750	18,200	45,000	33,800
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	3,820	4,000	2,000	171,700	180,000	90,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for the 1961 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,250 tons); California, Valencia, 130,000 boxes (4,625 tons); Grapefruit-Florida, seedless, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Florida, other, 100,000 boxes (4,000 tons); Arizona, 100,000 boxes (3,160 tons); California, Desert Valleys, 120,000 boxes (3,860 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons - 76 lbs.; Limes - 80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines - 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time average.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1961	1962	Indicated
	1957-61			1963
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
North Carolina	1,350	1,500	1,400	1,400
South Carolina	5,940	2/ 7,800	2/ 6,600	6,500
Georgia	4,340	2/ 5,200	2/ 4,500	5,500
Alabama	1,025	1,400	900	1,040
Mississippi	304	352	200	320
Arkansas	1,686	1,500	1,020	1,750
Louisiana	142	145	40	145
Oklahoma	144	100	50	110
Texas	680	650	220	800
9 States	15,611	18,647	14,930	17,565

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1961 - North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 225; Georgia, 205; 1962 - South Carolina, 100; Georgia, 195.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1961 - South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145; 1962 - South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 205.

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PLUMS AND ALMONDS

Crop	Production 1/			
	Average	1961	1962	Indicated
	1957-61			1963
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Apricots	175,400	180,000	154,000	210,000
Cherries - sweet	22,280	27,500	23,500	16,000
Plums	80,800	2/ 87,000	2/ 84,000	83,000
Almonds	51,900	66,400	48,000	70,000

1/ Production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, 1961-17,000.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Plums, 1961 - 2,000; 1962-2,000.

MAPLE SIRUP

State	Sirup made 1/			Price		Value	
	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
Maine	10	9	9	6.50	6.60	58	59
N.H.	44	35	38	5.80	6.20	203	236
Vt.	504	441	392	4.50	5.40	1,984	2,117
Mass.	39	35	42	5.10	5.50	178	231
N.Y.	405	519	368	4.35	4.50	2,258	1,656
Pa.	87	94	81	4.70	4.80	442	389
Ohio	104	114	83	5.55	5.60	633	465
Mich.	79	73	52	5.55	5.50	405	286
Wis.	84	105	65	4.95	4.70	520	306
Minn.	6	9	5	4.95	4.80	45	24
Md.	13	12	10	4.40	4.45	53	44
U.S.	1,374	1,446	1,145	4.68	5.08	6,779	5,813

1/ Includes sirup later made into sugar. Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average:	1962	Ind.: 1963	Average:	1962	Ind.: 1963	Average:	1962	Ind.: 1963
	1957-61:	1962	1963	1957-61:	1962	1963	1957-61:	1962	1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
WINTER:									
Florida	13.6	7.2	8.0	127	185	145	1,757	1,332	1,160
California	16.2	14.5	12.0	191	195	220	3,042	2,828	2,640
Total	29.9	21.7	20.0	163.4	191.7	190.0	4,799	4,160	3,800
EARLY SPRING:									
Florida-Hastings:	23.4	20.7	24.0	148	145	180	3,450	3,002	4,320
-Other	4.4	2.6	2.4	127	115	125	562	299	300
Texas	.6	1.1	1.8	95	120	120	64	132	216
Total	28.4	24.4	28.2	143.9	140.7	171.5	4,076	3,433	4,836
LATE SPRING:									
North Carolina									
8 N.E. Counties:	14.8	11.6	11.6	129	130	145	1,904	1,508	1,682
Other Counties:	5.2	3.4	3.4	90	100	105	449	340	357
South Carolina	6.1	3.4	3.5	86	70	90	528	238	315
Georgia	.8	.3	.3	64	65	65	52	20	20
Alabama-Baldwin	14.7	12.4	15.0	125	155	135	1,850	1,922	2,025
-Other	7.3	7.0	6.0	77	80	85	572	560	510
Mississippi	5.3	3.4	3.2	51	50	53	262	170	170
Arkansas	6.4	4.1	3.9	60	52	60	375	213	234
Louisiana	5.0	3.8	4.3	48	57	45	241	217	194
Oklahoma	2.1	1.6	1.4	61	65	64	128	104	90
Texas	7.1	5.9	6.0	68	85	85	481	502	510
Arizona	8.8	8.5	10.2	236	240	240	2,054	2,040	2,448
California	55.1	43.3	45.7	303	320	325	16,626	13,856	14,852
Total	138.7	108.7	114.5	185.2	199.5	204.4	25,521	21,690	23,407
EARLY SUMMER:									
Missouri	5.7	4.5	4.5	87	80	June 10	492	360	June 10
Kansas	2.6	2.5	2.4	87	90	"	230	225	"
Delaware	9.7	9.5	9.5	210	200	"	2,046	1,900	"
Maryland	3.1	2.9	3.0	129	120	"	405	348	"
Virginia-Eastern:									
Shore	21.7	21.5	22.5	140	145	"	3,070	3,118	"
-Norfolk:	2.0	.7	.6	101	100	"	186	70	"
-Other	4.8	4.0	3.5	65	80	"	314	320	"
North Carolina	7.8	4.7	4.5	90	120	"	684	564	"
Georgia	1.3	.8	.8	47	48	"	61	38	"
Kentucky	11.3	9.8	9.3	69	67	"	786	657	"
Tennessee	10.0	7.0	7.0	76	70	"	751	490	"
Texas	11.0	10.5	10.8	163	180	"	1,816	1,890	"
California	10.0	8.8	8.0	295	300	"	2,928	2,640	"
Total	101.1	87.2	86.4	136.6	144.7	"	13,772	12,620	"

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION								
State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during April :		100 layers :		During April		:Jan.-April incl. 1/	
division	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,464	3,688	1,974	1,950	68	72	283	291
N.H.	1,453	1,462	1,857	1,836	27	27	115	110
Vt.	690	724	1,902	1,845	13.1	13.4	54	54
Mass.	2,588	2,507	1,878	1,896	49	48	197	190
R.I.	344	362	1,875	1,854	6.4	6.7	26	27
Conn.	2,988	3,237	1,848	1,815	55	59	230	243
N.Y.	8,033	7,974	1,854	1,842	149	147	598	568
N.J.	9,636	9,232	1,686	1,719	162	159	610	597
Pa.	14,948	14,840	1,854	1,872	277	278	1,103	1,070
N.Atl.	44,144	44,026	1,826	1,840	806	810	3,216	3,150
Ohio	11,472	11,280	1,908	1,920	219	217	841	831
Ind.	10,504	10,074	1,962	1,959	206	197	810	767
Ill.	10,787	9,706	1,962	1,992	212	193	798	727
Mich.	6,204	5,713	1,869	1,872	116	107	459	420
Wis.	9,068	8,130	1,908	1,938	173	158	688	628
E.N.Cent.	48,035	44,903	1,928	1,942	926	872	3,596	3,373
Minn.	14,928	12,895	1,956	1,977	292	255	1,215	1,062
Iowa	20,630	18,514	2,013	2,022	415	374	1,661	1,447
Mo.	8,718	7,696	1,956	1,962	171	151	627	541
N.Dak.	2,216	2,116	1,860	1,908	41	40	155	143
S.Dak.	7,420	6,760	1,950	2,004	145	135	575	528
Nebr.	7,811	7,056	2,016	2,016	157	142	605	537
Kans.	5,432	4,984	2,028	1,998	110	100	402	365
W.N.Cent.	67,155	60,021	1,982	1,994	1,331	1,197	5,240	4,623
Del.	662	618	1,767	1,758	11.7	10.9	44	40
Md.	1,334	1,316	1,875	1,821	25	24	96	91
Va.	5,270	5,874	1,893	1,920	100	113	383	413
W.Va.	1,678	1,586	1,890	1,968	32	31	120	115
N.C.	10,740	10,947	1,872	1,896	201	208	754	782
S.C.	4,453	4,872	1,821	1,842	81	90	318	344
Ga.	12,140	14,658	1,842	1,854	224	272	873	1,004
Fla.	5,572	6,132	1,938	1,893	108	116	414	442
S.Atl.	41,849	46,003	1,871	1,880	783	865	3,002	3,231
Ky.	4,523	4,838	1,830	1,926	83	93	298	307
Tenn.	5,044	4,774	1,833	1,836	92	88	328	302
Ala.	7,748	9,034	1,884	1,848	146	167	536	613
Miss.	7,434	8,932	1,722	1,908	128	170	455	595
Ark.	7,366	8,315	1,995	1,935	147	161	508	561
La.	2,830	2,691	1,758	1,800	50	48	176	170
Okla.	2,956	2,785	1,962	1,923	58	54	202	186
Texas	13,206	12,614	1,848	1,836	244	232	878	830
S.Cent.	51,107	53,983	1,855	1,877	948	1,013	3,381	3,564
Mont.	940	941	1,884	1,908	18	18	70	71
Idaho	1,152	1,126	1,944	1,956	22	22	90	84
Wyo.	277	265	1,848	1,980	5.1	5.2	20	19
Colo.	1,411	1,368	1,866	1,884	26	26	96	95
N.Mex.	766	809	1,848	1,935	14.2	15.7	51	56
Ariz.	749	743	1,905	1,884	14.3	14.0	54	55
Utah	1,386	1,358	1,956	1,935	27	26	104	101
Nev.	60	53	1,815	1,920	1.1	1.0	4	4
Wash.	4,662	4,620	1,938	1,920	90	89	348	347
Oreg.	2,517	2,516	1,962	1,956	49	49	197	191
Calif.	30,220	32,952	1,899	1,860	574	613	2,152	2,310
West.	44,140	46,751	1,905	1,880	841	879	3,186	3,333
48 States	296,430	295,687	1,901	1,906	5,635	5,636	21,621	21,274
Alaska	29	30	1,611	1,572	0.5	0.5	2	2
Hawaii	745	780	1,785	1,818	13.3	14.2	52	55
U.S.	297,204	296,497	1,901	1,906	5,649	5,651	21,675	21,331

1/ Cumulative State totals based on unrounded monthly data.

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